



Marine Corps Annual Safety Qualification



Major Point Comparison

➤ Private sector.

- Employees who fail to maintain a safe posture on the job are counseled and ultimately terminated.
- If injured as a result of negligence, employer may or may not pay.
- Workmen's compensation applies.

➤ Military.

- Member who fail to maintain a safe posture are counseled and never terminated.
- If injured as a result of negligence, government pays the bill and, if fit for duty, puts the member back on duty.



Objective

- Increase the inherent value of maintaining a safe posture.
 - Tangible rewards must be tied to this action.
 - Rewards should be three fold.
 - Short term goals (immediate - annual qualification).
 - Mid term goals (promotions and reenlistments).
 - Long term goals (value added to DD 214 for safety).



Short Term – annual evaluation.

- On a parallel with the PFT and weapons qualifications
 - Based on frequent observations by immediate supervisors and officer in charge
 - By the use of an audit form, one on one discussions regarding safety will be innervated.
 - Enhance leadership's roll in safety



Mid Term – 6 months to several years

- The guide post for promotion and retention.
 - Annual safety qualifications can be part of cutting scores for promotion just as PFT and weapons qualifications are.
 - Career counseling will also reinforce the need for maintaining a safe posture.



Long Term – end of tour &/or career.

- Whether a first enlistment member or one with a career in mind
 - Adding the annual Marine Corps safety qualification to the DD 214 puts added value into maintaining a safe posture
 - Employers, when asking for a copy of the DD 214, can see a history of safety on the potential employee
 - All things being equal, what employer wouldn't want an employee with a good safety record?



Recommendation

- Marine Corps consider incorporating the Annual Safety Qualification award into Marine Corps policy and publish guidance to the Total Force.